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THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1915.

**A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.**  
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily  
for The Washington Herald.

**APRIL FIRST.**  
(Copyright, 1915, the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)  
If so this morn presents a glowing sun  
Rejoice for Springtide smiling begun.  
If on the other hand a murky sky shall rule  
Lament it not—'tis only APRIL FOOL!  
(Copyright, 1915.)

There may be a fish hook in the worm that  
awaits the early bird this morning.

German measles are mightier than the Uhlans.  
They compelled the English school at Eton to  
close.

There are people who, if they could only live  
to see the day when there would be no br-r-l  
in newspaper headlines when cold weather is re-  
ferred to and no cr—er— when women's stockings  
are indicated, could die happy.

Very soon now we shall hear that the com-  
mander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich has decided  
to intern the cruiser, after he has kept a lot of  
enemy ships away from other business to watch  
him as long as the law allows.

Express companies are employing women  
clerks in their offices and a Western railroad is  
experimenting with women ticket punchers in  
its stations. There's a good time ahead for the  
men if only the women don't weaken.

The name Raymond Swoboda certainly does  
not prove that the man suspected of setting fire  
to La Touraine is an American, and in the light  
of some recent disclosures, neither does the fact  
that he was in possession of an American pass-  
port.

If Gen. Fred Funston has been given orders  
from Washington, with no April 1 string to them,  
to stop firing across the Mexican border he will  
do it—that is the firing from the Mexican side.  
Funston has the men and guns; all he needs is the  
word.

The Federal Commission on Industrial Rela-  
tions has summoned President Lincoln's son who  
is chairman of the Pullman Company's directors  
to tell all about car porters, their wages and tips.  
It would seem that the commission ought to have  
learned everything there is to be known about the  
Pullman porter in the course of its wide travels.

It is disclosed that the engines of the subma-  
rine F-4, now a coffin for her crew on the bottom  
of Honolulu harbor, were described by the Navy  
Department as "of notoriously bad design," while  
her batteries were in bad condition. The work  
of a submarine is hazardous enough under the  
best conditions. Its equipment at least should be  
as near perfection as human skill can make it.

Secretary of War Garrison has denied the re-  
port that he is to be chief justice of the Supreme  
Court of New Jersey. He denied, too, the state-  
ment that he would be dead broke when he left  
the Cabinet. He admitted that he is using up his  
salary and some portion of his savings to get along  
on, but added that he would have a nest egg when  
he quit. And he hasn't found it necessary to go  
out on the Chautauqua circuit, either.

Emma Goldman, the anarchist, did not lecture  
at the Union Theological Seminary in New York  
as it had been announced she would. The stu-  
dents had invited her, but the faculty objected,  
and explanations differ as to the manner in which  
the lecture was called off. Careful weighing of  
the evidence, however, leads to the conclusion that  
the faculty hit upon the expedient of announcing  
that newspaper men would be excluded from the  
lecture hall, which also had the effect of excluding  
Emma.

Word comes from Chicago that leading busi-  
ness houses in that city and the West generally  
are buying cotton fabrics on a large scale. The  
primary reason is that supplies from Europe are  
cut off to a great extent. Domestic mills must  
take the place of the goods that heretofore have come  
from England and Germany. These houses had  
not awakened to the situation until about a week  
ago, when supplies in this country were found to  
be low, while the demand throughout the Western  
States was quite as good as last year. Once a  
buying movement starts, to meet this country's  
actual needs so long neglected, the necessary  
impetus will be given to start the machinery of  
prosperity.

The Herald recently called attention to the  
injury done the German cause in this country  
by the sinking of merchant ships without giving pas-  
sengers and crews opportunity to escape in the  
lifeboats. The Herald prints on this page extracts  
from editorials in other newspapers, showing the  
indignation aroused by the inhuman action of the  
officers of the German submarines. It develops  
that an American citizen was one of the victims  
of this savage warfare. This government has taken  
a note of protest against Great Britain's blockade  
that is maintained with every regard for human  
life. What will be its course regarding the killing  
of Leon C. Thrasher? American sympathy has  
been lost and American neutrality is being strained  
to the limit.

**Widows' Pensions.**  
The news comes from Albany, the capital of  
New York State, that the movement for the estab-  
lishment of a great scheme for widows' pensions,  
fostered by a sensational journal in New York  
City, has progressed so far that a bill for this  
purpose has passed both houses of the legisla-  
ture by a large vote and now goes to the  
governor who, it is said, will certainly sign it.  
This is discouraging tidings. Here is New  
York, already confronted by difficult financial  
problems as the result of unwarranted and  
thoughtless appropriations of public money by  
legislators for several years in the past, propos-  
ing to embark upon a costly and complicated  
plan of public charity, whose ending no man can  
foresee. The State formerly enjoyed, and still  
enjoys, good credit. A few years ago it had no  
State debt at all; but now as the result of div-  
ersions of public money of the same sort exactly  
as that contemplated in the present bill and  
through a general reckless expenditure for all  
sorts of needless purposes, the State has a large  
debt and faces, according to Gov. Whitman, a  
direct tax upon the people of \$18,000,000 for the  
purpose of defraying current expenditures.

It is the old story over again. Every political  
party professes purposes of economy in the most  
favorable way as long as it is a party in opposi-  
tion. The moment it gets in power it spends  
money as lavishly as its opponent did, seemingly  
careless of the results so far as the taxpayer is  
concerned; and, we are sorry to say, the expendi-  
ture is in a large proportion of cases almost use-  
less.

The important phase of the situation is, how-  
ever, the easy way in which legislators "fall" for  
silly and harmful schemes like those contained in  
the bill that has just passed the New York legisla-  
ture. This program is similar to that com-  
prised in the minimum wage law agitation which  
has attained such a foothold in so many different  
portions of the country. Cannot the people who  
urge such projects and the legislators who vote  
for them be brought to understand that all these  
schemes entail simply a distribution of the general  
money fund of the community which in the end  
will impoverish the community unless something  
is done at the same time to limit the number of  
those who will receive the benefaction? In other  
words, if everybody who is poor, weak or infirm,  
and even people who are not, are to be supported  
gratis by the State, the State in its turn must do  
something to put a stop to the growth of these  
beneficiaries. To say that everybody shall re-  
ceive a minimum wage and that every widow or  
old person shall have a pension, and at the same  
time to allow men and women to bring children  
into the world at their will and thus indefinitely  
increase the population of the country is to provide  
an endless outgo of money while a limited public  
income is established to meet it.

The widows' pension bill, which it is needless  
to say is opposed by all the charitable organiza-  
tions of New York State, proposes to set up "child  
welfare boards" in every county and in all the  
large cities of the State. The boards are to have  
the power to pension any widowed mother who is  
deemed to be the proper person to care for her  
children. All this prompts the question whether  
the people we send to our State and national legisla-  
tures can be trusted any longer to appropriate  
public money, or whether we are not already in  
an advanced state of Socialism.

**Desperate War Measures.**  
Lloyd George's proposition for prohibition in  
England during the war, is an illustration of the  
extremes to which the contestants in the European  
war are driven. England was the first country to  
give official recognition to organized labor and  
for many years the rights of labor have been a lead-  
ing political issue there. The present chancellor  
of the exchequer owes his position and influence  
to his championship of the cause of labor. Now he  
is the government agent to propose prohibition  
especially in the labor districts to increase the out-  
put of the plants which are depended upon for  
munitions of war. It is not a moral or social re-  
form. It is a war measure, as was prohibition in  
Russia. When nations are at war the authorities  
take supreme command at home as in the field, and  
it would not be surprising to see the govern-  
ment take control of the manufacturing plants  
which supply munitions of war, and run them as  
government factories. As Lord Haldane says,  
England is fighting for life and the people will  
submit to any deprivation of personal liberty in  
such a contest.

The United States government has taken ex-  
treme measures in time of war, and would do so  
again. It was during the civil war that Congress  
decided to tax alcoholic liquors, tea and coffee and  
almost everything the people used, to secure re-  
venues, just as it provided for the draft to secure  
soldiers for the field. The President suspended  
the writ of habeas corpus and declared martial  
law in many places. The people submitted be-  
cause the life of the nation was at stake. The  
emancipation of the slaves was a war measure not  
a moral measure. Lincoln issued his proclamation  
as a telling blow at the Confederacy, to deprive  
the South of slave labor and make Union soldiers  
of slaves. We had more than 2,000,000 free men,  
the most independent on the earth, then submit-  
ting to the discipline of war, marching, fighting,  
drilling in camp, at command of their superior  
officers, "their's not to reason why," but to do or  
die, as others dictated.

The nations of Europe engaged in this titanic  
struggle, each believing that its very life depends  
on the outcome, are doing what all people in all  
time have done when engaged in war. No war  
expert has suggested another plan for conducting  
war, and we shall go on in the same old way in  
the future, subordinating the rights and life of the  
individual to the life of the nation.

Prohibition is suggested for England as a de-  
perate war measure, and it has followed not pre-  
ceded the suggestion of conscription, where vol-  
unteers have failed to respond to the call for more  
troops to fill the depleted ranks. It is just as  
well to not mix up moral platitudes with such a  
proposition. Prohibition may be adopted by Eng-  
land as a war measure over the protest of the  
labor organizations, for England has always shown  
the spirit of "the last man" when her life was  
at stake. But it is making a burlesque of the  
great tragedy of civilization to confuse with de-  
perate war measures a parrot-like discussion of  
moral issues and social reforms. England was a  
pioneer in freedom and individual liberty, and in  
peace no men engaged in manual labor would more  
influence with the government than those in the  
great factories of England. At peace the British  
cabinet would no more dare suggest an act to  
deprive the working men of their individual lib-  
erty to eat and drink what they pleased, than it

would to adopt slavery and put these men in  
bonds to work without pay. War is the most de-  
perate and tragic event in civilization and it calls  
for sacrifice, to the end that peace may be re-  
stored and governments may operate along nor-  
mal lines for normal people, able to govern them-  
selves, their private business and their appetites.

**The Price of Peace.**  
By JOHN D. BARRY.

A ST. LOUIS clergyman of public spirit has  
been asking an important question: "Is the  
world willing to pay the price of peace?" He  
points out that just now it is  
paying the fearful cost of war  
and he suggests that the  
cost of peace may be heavy,  
too.

What would that cost in-  
volve?  
It would seem as if peace  
consisted mainly, perhaps  
wholly, of avoiding war.  
There are, however, those  
who say it consists of main-  
taining heavy and costly  
armament; but they are fewer now than they were  
a few months ago and much less eager to make  
themselves conspicuous. In this kind of attitude  
there is not the credit that once obtained. For it  
has been discovered that great armaments can be  
a potent means of bringing on war.

What then would be the cost of peace? Well,  
for one thing, there would be the sacrifice of pride.  
Nations are fond of showing off, of making vain  
display. Take war and preparation for war or for  
the chance of war out of the world and much that  
is pictorial and impressive would have to go in  
the way of battlefields, forts and handsomely  
dressed men of military bearing, irreverently  
called by David Starr Jordan "the saber-rattlers."  
So far modest nations have not won great honor.  
Neither have modest people. Perhaps we shall  
have to learn to esteem modesty and the qualities  
that go with modesty if we are to pay the price of  
peace.

Incidentally, we ought to learn to appraise the  
saber-rattlers at their true worth. Of all parasites  
they are the most deplorable and menacing.  
Though they seem to live by war, it is really from  
peace that they draw their life blood. For, as  
has been repeatedly pointed out, the arts of war  
are essentially developed from the arts of peace.  
Without the marvelous enterprises sustained  
through long years of peace the present world war  
could not be the fearful spectacle it is showing  
itself to be. The genius of civilization that flour-  
ishes in peace has been captured and degraded to  
the uses of barbarism. Ideas constructive in their  
nature have been made destructive.

If we are to have peace in the world we must  
have cleanliness of heart among the nations. And  
there can be national cleanliness of heart only  
where the thoughts and the feelings of the people  
that constitute the nations are clean. The present  
war is a woeful exhibition of international un-  
cleanness. The physical horrors are merely be-  
trayals of the ill health that has operated from  
under the surface. The international hatreds and  
rivalries and jealousies have been betrayals of an  
uncleanness that fairly clamored for the outlet  
that is now disturbing the whole world.

**If the Germans Come.**  
A story comes from England that Lord Des-  
borough recently asked Lord Kitchener what un-  
iform he thought the citizens' organization should  
wear if the Germans came. Kitchener replied that  
he thought they had better wear whatever uniform  
they would best like to be buried in.—New York  
Evening Post.

**The Roosevelt of Today.**  
There is still a Roosevelt in the Navy Depart-  
ment who is ready to match his "nerve" against  
the perils of the submarine. The Assistant Sec-  
retary was submerged for half an hour off San  
Pedro, California, on Sunday, and as the fate of the  
crew of F-4 at Honolulu was the topic of the hour  
Mr. Frank D. Roosevelt must be credited with  
zeal of a high order as well as with unflinching  
resolution.—New York Sun.

**Canal and Naval Defense.**  
One of the reasons for building the Panama  
Canal was that it would enable us speedily to  
transfer our fleet from one ocean to the other.  
Now that the enterprise is complete, Pacific Coast  
Congressmen are insisting that they must have a  
United States navy of their own in Western waters  
at all times. If a few demagogues in California  
could be made to behave themselves, it is prob-  
able that the original Panama scheme would be  
very successfully as a defensive measure for a long  
time to come.—New York World.

**In the Wrong Business.**  
The Wall Street bear who complains that the  
bulls force up the market one day because the war  
will be a long one, and force it up the next be-  
cause peace will come, ought to get out of the  
street before he loses any more money. He  
ought to understand that everything is working to  
the advantage of the United States; a long war  
would protract the phenomenal demand upon us for  
supplies, and an early peace would launch a boom  
in our industries and in our trade with the neutral  
nations.—Philadelphia Record.

**Living Without Work.**  
The idea of living without work, which appeals  
strongly to a certain type of young men, brought  
up by too indulgent parents to wear good clothes  
and to amuse themselves without any serious pur-  
pose, came to the logical and proper fruition yester-  
day, when Judge Roy sentenced Alfred Assman to  
two and one-half years in Sing Sing.  
Assman was the perfect type of that kind of  
well-dressed loafer who despises work and imagines  
he can live by his wits. He is only 21, yet he  
admits six burglaries in court, and the police  
accuse him of nearly thirty. He came from a good  
neighborhood on the Park slope, and when his  
family got tired of his ways he took a room at  
the Waldorf-Astoria and conducted a series of  
burglaries to get the money to maintain his life of  
well-dressed idleness. He seemed, too, to have  
had some kind of notion that the criminal law  
was not made for well-dressed fellows of good  
family connections, for he pleaded for leniency  
on the ground that he had made restitution for his  
thefts.

Judge Roy wisely refused to see the matter in  
that light. There are altogether too many boys  
who have inherited all the money and the good  
connections of their fathers, and who have no other  
idea of life than to live without work, they will  
either go as Assman has gone or else end in the  
gutter. It is a wholesome thing to make them see  
the whole of the road on which they have entered,  
and this case opens it before them.—Brooklyn  
Daily Eagle.

**Doings of Society**

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan,  
the Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison,  
the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels,  
and several other members of  
the Cabinet and their wives will accom-  
pany the Argentine Ambassador and  
Mrs. Nason to Annapolis today to be  
guests at luncheon aboard the Argentine  
Dreadnought Moreno. The trip will be  
made on Thursday, and the party will  
return to Washington, the evening of  
the same day. The Argentine Ambassador  
and Mrs. Nason will also accompany the party,  
and at Annapolis they will be joined by  
the Superintendent of the Naval Academy  
and Mrs. Fullam.

Miss Ruth Somerfield, of Baltimore, is  
the house guest of Miss Rita Naubum,  
of 1235 Howard street. On Friday Miss  
Bessie Smith, also of Baltimore, will  
arrive to stay the guest of Miss Naubum  
over Easter.

At the Easter service for the Neighbor-  
hood House now being held at 145 F  
street, prominent society folk foregather  
every day, some to assist at the booths  
and at the tea table and others to buy  
from the assortment of the products of the  
Neighborhood House workrooms.  
Among those who have attended the sale  
this week are Mrs. Christian J. Hem-  
mick, Mrs. Charles J. Bell, Mrs. William  
R. Buchanan, Mrs. John C. Fremont,  
Miss Amariyllis Gillett, Miss George Al-  
len, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Mrs. J.  
Lonsdale, Miss Sophie Siebert, Mrs.  
John J. White, and Mrs. William J.  
Eynon.

Mrs. M. P. Grace, of New York, who has  
been spending some time in the South,  
arrived at the New Willard yesterday.

Mrs. and Mrs. Joseph Howard Weed,  
of St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Harriet C.  
Comings, of Dover, Del.; Mr. and Mrs.  
Edward T. Trefethen, of Boston, Mass.,  
and Mrs. C. Wells McLaurie and Mrs.  
A. Weston Bingham, of Chicago, are  
among those of the recent guests regis-  
tered at the Hotel Powhatan.

At the tea dance to be given for the  
benefit of the Howard Hospital at the  
Rauscher's Easter Monday there will be  
exhibition dances in addition to the gen-  
eral dancing from 5 to 7 o'clock. Those  
who have contributed to the fund will  
time to this feature of the program are  
Miss Edith Spafford and Mr. Wil-  
bur Stutz, who will do the fox trot, show-  
ing some new step, Miss Minnie Saxon  
and Mr. Raymond Hawn will give the  
"Grinoline Polka," made popular in New  
York this winter by Mr. and Mrs.  
Munn and Mrs. Munn.

A floor company, composed  
of a number of young men, well  
known in Washington society, and Yale  
and Princeton students, and a group of  
girls, will be in charge of the arrange-  
ments co-operating in the arrangements.

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**Killing of Noncombatants  
Condemned by the Press**

**New York Evening Post:**  
There can be but one opinion among  
right-minded men in regard to yester-  
day's sinking of the English steamer  
Falaba and Aquila, with their passen-  
gers, by German submarines. In the  
light of international law, the act was  
practically a war crime. The present  
war is a woeful exhibition of international un-  
cleanness. The physical horrors are merely be-  
trayals of the ill health that has operated from  
under the surface. The international hatreds and  
rivalries and jealousies have been betrayals of an  
uncleanness that fairly clamored for the outlet  
that is now disturbing the whole world.

**The attack on the cathedral of  
Reims.**  
The bombardment of unprotected  
cathedrals is a war crime.

**The murder of probably more than  
100 men and women, noncombatants,  
passengers and crews of the German  
vessels Falaba and Aquila, peacefully  
and inoffensively navigating the high  
seas.**  
This wanton destruction of innocent  
human life, undertaken avowedly for  
the purpose of terrorizing the British  
public and paralyzing commerce of all  
sorts within the region in which Ger-  
many has declared the suspension of the  
ordinary laws of civilized warfare, may  
not technically constitute murder; that  
is, in the view of municipal law. It may  
not constitute piracy according to the  
strict definition of that odious term;  
for the pirates claim no national flag,  
while these homicidal proceedings near  
the Welsh coast were conducted under  
the flag of the German empire and by  
naval officers regularly commissioned by  
a German Emperor who acknowledges  
his partnership with the God of Justice  
and Mercy in the direction of military  
operations by land and sea.

**Yet if it is not piracy, in its elemental  
relation to the civilized code of warfare,  
what is it?**  
If it is not deliberate murder in all the  
essentials which distinguish that crime  
from the desecration of graves, the  
essential to carrying on war in the recog-  
nized way, what is the right name for the  
crime?

**If the vocabulary of Berlin contains a  
more exact term than "piracy," or a  
less unpleasant synonym for the word  
"murder," with which to describe the  
slaughter of the men and women in  
this latest victory of the German sub-  
marine fleet, it would be good policy to  
produce the mitigating definition without  
delay.**

**Philadelphia Public Ledger:**  
To sink an enemy merchantman with-  
out providing for the safety of those on  
board is an offense against the prin-  
ciples of international law and the rules  
of civilized warfare; to sink it without  
giving them a chance to provide for their  
own safety is a crime against humanity.  
The loss of life on the British mer-  
chant ship Falaba and Aquila is an indictment  
of the German policy of "rightfulness"  
which no explanations or excuses can  
answer. When the commanding officer  
of a submarine that pursued and caught them  
ordered the firing of a torpedo before the  
boats could be launched he was guilty of a  
deliberate act of murder. The expedi-  
ency or necessity can justify him.  
Even regarding the episode from the  
German point of view, and admitting  
that the new submarine warfare is a  
sheer piracy, such a slaughter of  
noncombatants is nothing less than a  
brutal outrage. It is also a stupid out-  
rage. It will give renewed force to the  
assertion that Germany is waging this  
war without scruple, that she has lost all  
sense of morality, that she is like a  
frenzied beast at bay.

**New York Times:**  
The tales of German atrocities in  
Belgium, even if true, assume them all  
to be true, are outdone in horror and  
savagery by the act of the commander  
of a German submarine in sending a  
torpedo scuttling into the side of the  
steamship Falaba while many  
officers, crew, and passengers remain-  
ed on board, and others were still en-  
gaged in lowering the boats. The  
facts are attested by many witnesses.  
It is beyond dispute that the German  
commander discharged the torpedo  
which destroyed the Falaba before  
her crew and passengers could pos-  
sibly have time to get into the boats  
after receiving his warning to leave  
the ship. In consequence more than  
100 innocent noncombatants were  
killed. Again in the case of the Aquila,  
the German submarine U-20 opened  
fire before the ship's company could  
lower the boats. The sinking of the  
passenger, the chief engineer, and two  
of the crew, and kept up the fire  
while boats were being lowered.  
This is not a case of mistaken  
aim, nor even the palliations of piracy,  
for the pirate, like the highwayman,  
kills for gain, not because he delights  
in slaughter. The sinking of the Fal-  
aba is perhaps the most shocking  
crime of the war. It is a crime di-  
rectly chargeable against Germany,  
a crime for which Germany will be held  
responsible in the judgment of civil-  
ization, unless an official disclaimer  
of the act as unauthorized and con-  
demned is promptly forthcoming.

for this entertainment. Among the young  
women on the dance committee are Miss  
Oden Jones, Miss Beatrice Clover, Miss  
Frances Williams, Miss Helena Elliott,  
Miss Constance Gardner, Miss Cora Bar-  
ry, Miss Elizabeth Harding, Miss Ele-  
onora Morgan, Miss Rebecca Wilmer, Miss  
Dorothy Thatcher, Miss Catherine Mc-  
Clinton, Miss Ruth Lester, Miss Ruth  
Patterson, Miss Margaret Douglas, Miss  
Lillian Hendricks, and Miss Maxwell  
Chubb.

The list of patronesses and those  
who have reserved tea tables for the  
dance and auction preceding it, in-  
cludes Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mrs.  
John W. Foster, Mrs. Robert Lansing,  
Mrs. Charles Hamilton, Mrs. Cleveland  
Perkins, Mrs. George Sutherland, Mrs.  
Clinton, Mrs. E. B. Elkins, Mrs. E.  
Gist Blair, Mrs. Allerton Cush-  
man, Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage, Mrs.  
Julian T. Bishop, Mrs. Daniel Daven-  
port, Mrs. Amariyllis Gillett, Miss Jen-  
nie Sherrill, the Misses Sedgley, Miss  
Trainer, Mrs. McCalla, Mrs. Ross  
Thompson, Mrs. John Thompson 2d,  
Miss V. C. Harrison, Mrs. E. B. Elkins,  
Mrs. C. R. Simpson, Mrs. Wade H. El-  
lia, Mrs. Ralph Hills, Mrs. Grandin, Mrs.  
William Shuster, Mrs. John Joy Edson,  
Mrs. Charles Sturtevant, Mrs. E. B. El-  
kins, Mrs. Bertoff, the Misses Tilton,  
Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Zebina Moses, Mrs.  
A. A. Birney, Mrs. Eugene Good, Mrs.  
Charles Warner, Mrs. T. J. J. Brown,  
Mrs. M. C. Broome, and Mrs. Mark  
Baker.

At the bazaar to be given by the  
Board of lady managers of the Episcopal  
Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital at the  
Raleigh Hotel April 13 and 14, "Utility  
Ann" will be present and assist the com-  
mittee in charge of the household goods.  
Mrs. Joseph R. Johnson, Mrs. Watson  
F. Clark, Mrs. Melville Church, Mrs.  
John C. Davidson, Mrs. Norman Galt,  
Mrs. Lewis Lewis, Mrs. C. A. Stead-  
man, Mrs. W. T. L. Cutler, and Mrs.  
William M. Stewart, of St. Thomas,  
Church and All Saints Church, Chevy  
Chase, will be in charge of the sale of the  
hand-made handkerchief booth consists  
of Mrs. Jesse B. K. Lee and Mrs. Jerome  
Hubbard, of Trinity Church, Takoma  
Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Belton Gilreath have ar-  
rived at the New Willard to pass the  
Easter season near their daughter, who  
is at one of the local seminaries.

Mrs. Charles A. Munn, accompanied by  
Mr. Munn and Mrs. Munn, arrived at the  
Shoreham yesterday to spend some time  
in route from Palm Beach to their home  
in Boston. Mrs. Munn and her family spent the winter  
at Palm Beach.

Mrs. Louis F. Post, wife of the As-  
sistant Secretary of Labor, will sail April  
13 on the Norddeutscher Lloyd to be present at  
the Woman's Peace Conference at the Hague  
April 23, 24, and 25. Other prominent wom-  
en who expect to attend the conference are  
Miss Janet Richards, Mrs. John Jay  
White, Mrs. George Ruble, Mrs. Charles  
E. Russell, and Miss Rosika Schwimmer.

Mrs. W. B. Sewell and Miss Madeline  
Sewell, of Greenwich, Conn., have ar-  
rived at the Shoreham for some time.

Society in Washington is anticipat-  
ing with pleasure the dainty and  
auction party to be given at Rau-  
scher's Thursday, April 15, for the  
benefit of the "Good Hope" Memorial  
Hospital, 1325 Vermont avenue. The  
auxiliary is working very hard to help  
the Confederate Veterans pay for the

**OPHELIA'S STATE.**  
This is the story of a woman who  
lived in the days of the great  
civilization, and who was  
the first to see the light of  
the world. She was the first  
to see the light of the world,  
and she was the first to see  
the light of the world.

**Wh—The Warmth Landed.**  
"Did your pa warm your jacket like  
he said he was going to?"  
"No. But he let up my pants like  
he was a stinkin'—Exchange."

**An Unusual Man.**  
"He's an unusual man."  
"In what way?"  
"I asked him how the European war  
was coming, and he said he had  
the slightest idea."—Houston Post.

**SPECIAL  
ROUND-TRIP RATES  
TO DANCES.**  
Terminal Taxicab Co.

**The New Willard**  
SUPERIOR DANCES IN RED ROOM  
MUSIC BY THE  
MYER DAVIS & HIS ORCHESTRA  
SERVICE A LA CARTE.

**MODE CLOTHES—At  
once the English  
Suits will prove  
preference again. There never  
were more graceful garments  
than these. Some in one;  
others in two-button effects;  
some braided; others plain  
finish; in smart plaids,  
checks, mixtures, Oxfords  
and plain weaves.**

Nor have we neglected the  
conservative man. He's pro-  
vided for—with proper dig-  
nity and distinctiveness.

The Top Coats are of  
our design and make, or  
made especially for us by  
Aquascutum of London. Tan  
coverts, knitted fabrics, water-  
proofed, etc.

**\$18 to \$45**  
Let this \$18 grade have  
lots of your consideration. It  
has had lots of our attention  
in preparation.

Cutaway Frock Coats and  
Vests for formal wear Easter.  
Dark Oxford Mixed, full silk  
lined and bound edges.

**A Special, \$28**  
Striped Worsted Trousers,  
for wear with these coats and  
vests, \$5 to \$12.

**50c to \$5.00**  
EASTER HABER-  
DASHERY, espe-  
cially Neckwear. The  
most abundant assortment  
we've ever displayed—and as  
exclusive as it is complete—  
with special showings from  
Welsh-Margeson, Thomp-  
son & Co., Greenlaw & Co.,  
of London, and our own co-  
terie of domestic makers.  
Suitably boxed if they are for  
giving.

**EASTER GLOVES—The  
last word is said in  
glove fashion by Mark  
Cross, and we are the exclu-  
sive agents for this wonder-  
ful glove. In grays and tans  
and chamouis, with black  
stitching.**

**\$1.50 and Up**  
SHIRTS—Such a smart  
collection of rich de-  
signs in silk, silk and  
crepe and imported cotton  
crepe. Nobody else is show-  
ing these patterns; nor can  
they. We control them.

**MADE TO ORDER**  
The Mode Says—

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The Mode Says—

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